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Human Events

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State of Union: Capital wags called the President's State of the Union message the "state of discretion" speech to Congress. Reason: JFK conspicuously avoided many burning issues.

When the Senators and Representatives assembled in joint session to hear the famous annual message from the Chief Executive, they were loaded with genuine curiosity. They wanted to know—above all—what Kennedy could tell them about (1) Cuba and (2) the rash of strikes, both current and threatened, which poses danger for the economy. For these were the principal questions asked them by their constituents: whether those Red missiles are still 90 miles from Florida, and what the man who "gets things moving" is going to do about the labor boss shutdowns of our ports and the New York newspapers.

Cuba, in the Presidential oratorical prose, received brief, uninformative references. Nothing—absolutely nothing—was said or even alluded to concerning the strike problem. Nor—it was noted by worried financial quarters—did the President even touch on the critical outflow-of-gold situation.

The speech met with a cool response from the audience compared with previous State of the Union messages. And—in the cloakrooms later—there was some tart humor. "The President said the Russian troika is no more," cracked one congressman. "But he forgot that the one troika we all fear is right here in Washington—the troika of Jack, Bobby and Ted."

Actually, a more sinister troika appears in the President's main pitch in his speech, the proposal to cut taxes \$13.5 billion over three years. Boondoggles, budgetary deficits and labor bossism spell out the spectre which members of Congress fear in JFK's offer of a tax-relief gift to the public. The spectre's name is inflation.

True, the President promised reduction in per-

sonnel as one means of offsetting part of the immediate loss of tax revenue. But members crossed their fingers at this pledge.

They remembered they had heard this refrain before, but observed that the already swollen bureaucracy had added a total of 145,342 jobs since Kennedy came to office two years ago. They recalled that Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges one day last year talked bravely of saving taxpayers' money by eliminating 15 per cent "deadwood" from his payroll, but reversed himself a month later by hiring an additional 1,600 workers. The State of the Union speech revealed more big boondoggles JFK wants Congress to pass this year.

But don't the cuts offer relief to business and promise to promote industrial growth? "Maybe" is the reserved reaction of members of Congress. It is no secret that New Frontiersmen privately argue for lower taxes as "pump-priming" and admit the cuts are rather "Keynesian" in motive.

For the biggest cuts are slated for the lowest-income tax brackets. The middle incomes and highest get less. The tax—particularly on middle-income folk (often the dynamic businessmen who have long sorely needed a tax reduction incentive)—still remains onerous. The small decrease in corporate income taxes is pared even lower by a system of current payments. What is worrisome about JFK's tax cut is that its aim is not long-term growth but rather a quick pick-up in consumer spending and economic activity.

Since it is calculated that the cuts cannot take effect until January, 1964, members of Congress believe the tax bill is definitely political—a quick pick-up the very vote-conscious President has designed for the year when he seeks re-election.

Revolt Against Budget: Last week, the President sent Congress the biggest budget in history, in either war or peacetime, with one of the largest planned deficits—and Congress rebelled.

Despite his demand for a big tax cut, the President asked for \$98.8 billion under the traditional "administrative" budget approach; or \$122.5 billion under the proposed "cash" budget. Under the first method, the deficit would be \$11.9 billion; under the second, \$10.3 billion. Either way, spending would be the biggest ever, exceeding even the peak World War II year of fiscal 1945,

when spending reached \$98.3 billion.

Observers point out that these figures may be minimal; last year JFK projected a small budgetary surplus, but actually had an \$8.8 billion deficit. Some economists fear the deficit next year may approach \$20 billion.

Congress, stunned by the flood of red-ink figures, reacted adversely, both Democrats and Republicans. Democratic wheel horse Representative Clarence Cannon (Mo.) was up in arms—"We are spending money we do not have for things we can do without."

Adjectives such as "incredible," "ridiculous," "radical," sprinkled congressional cries of alarm—a picture that suggests Capitol Hill may spark a popular "sound dollar" counter-attack by the grass roots against the super-inflationary Kennedy budget. Meanwhile, returning Congressmen reported "public opposition to the Kennedy spending programs is at an all-time high."

Labor: While omitting any reference to the economy-crippling strikes in his State of the Union message, JFK entered the labor picture in an alarming way last week when he appointed Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) to act as chief "mediator" on a three-man board to settle the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts dock strike.

Political observers point out that Morse and the two members who will serve on the board with him are notoriously biased in favor of unions and against management. As in the aerospace dispute, the President has packed a "mediation" panel with pro-union members.

Into this sorry picture of Presidential favoritism for unions, however, have stepped two important Senators: John McClellan (D.-Ark.), Chairman of the Labor Rackets Committee, and Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.).

Both have introduced bills which would go a long way toward redressing the balance of power between business and labor. While McClellan's bill would put union labor in the transportation industry under anti-trust legislation, Goldwater's bill would seek to protect the individual working man in other ways. The Arizonan's package proposal would:

(1) Make unions liable to suits by parties damaged by "unfair labor practices"; (2) give union members the right to demand investigations of alleged corrupt union practices with the right to recover their back dues; (3) ban compulsory union membership except in states passing laws to the contrary. (This would reverse the present system under which compulsory union membership prevails unless specific state legislation forbids it.)

Thus Goldwater, like Taft before him, becomes the leading Republican trying to protect the rights of the working man. His stand will undoubtedly propel him into a prominent national position as the labor troubles come to a boil by spring.

The Congo: President Kennedy's decision to give full support to the United Nations in clubbing Katanga into submission came after strong objections from his own inner circle of State Department and White House advisers. So reports an unimpeachable State Department source to *Human Events*.

In actuality, Kennedy's advisers were split down the middle, says our source. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson—whose opinion is frequently sought after by Kennedy—is reported to have been the most vigorous opponent of any such action, fearing it would jeopardize our not-too-healthy relations with the French and the British, who have steadfastly refused to join the "hate-Tshombe" clique in the US State Department.

Secretary Dean Rusk and Assistant Secretary W. Averell Harriman also opposed our action, but more timidly (as is their wont). Rusk is said to be "tortured" by the decision permitting US military support to be used in levelling Katanga.

The real culprits in this whole affair are reported to be the State Department's "little African" group, headed by Assistant Secretary G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams, Assistant Secretary Harlan Cleveland and the Ambassador to Leopoldville, Edmund Gullion. Both Cleveland and Gullion are considered "fanatically anti-Tshombe." It is believed by a number of Western diplomats that Gullion, in particular, undermined the American-proposed "McGhee plan" for unification of the Congo last winter by urging the central government's Premier, Cyrille Adoula, to hold out for bigger stakes.

News Manipulation: The unparalleled news manipulation by the Administration continues to draw sharp criticism from outstanding members of the Fourth Estate. Last week:

- John H. Colburn, managing editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, told the Arizona Newspapers Association in Tucson that "manipulated news as a cold war weapon is imperiling the American people's right to full and accurate information . . . Their right to truthful news is in jeopardy because the news manipulators have grown more confident as the result of their own successes."

- The *Chicago Tribune's* widely respected reporter, Willard Edwards, told a gathering in Washington that the Administration was censoring vital information to which the public was entitled. The crack *Tribune* correspondent said he believed—despite Defense Department denials—that Soviet planes had, indeed, crossed over the Southeastern part of the United States during the Cuban crisis and that British aircraft had penetrated our early warning defense system.

- Herbert G. Klein, editor of the *San Diego Union*, told a Kiwanis Club meeting in San Diego that Kennedy may well be trying to destroy a free American press. Klein said a top officer in

the State Department recently admitted that spies within his own office reported to higher authorities that he had conferred with a syndicated reporter.

Rules Aftermath: The donnybrook over the House Rules Committee has spilled over onto the Medicare issue.

As a reward to Georgia for going down the line for Kennedy's packing scheme (last year the ten-man delegation voted eight to two *against* packing), Georgia Democrat Phil Landrum was supposed to get a seat on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee which bottled up Medicare last year.

While Landrum said privately he would oppose Medicare if appointed, Representative Francis E. Walter (Pa.) told newsmen he and other Democrats (including Speaker John McCormack) were backing Landrum for this political plum as "reward" for Georgia's support on the Rules fight.

Landrum's vote for packing, however, so offended Rules Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) and other conservative Democrats that they helped defeat Landrum's bid to get on the Ways and Means Committee. Instead, a Democratic caucus selected Representatives Ross Bass (Tenn.) and W. Pat Jennings (Va.), an anti-Byrd Democrat. Both are said to favor Medicare. An unofficial estimate by the *Wall Street Journal* claims that the Medicare issue would still be defeated by one vote in the Committee today, but that this could change.

Through these dark clouds, however, there comes a sunny ray: Georgia Democrats are not likely to make similar deals again with Administration forces in the near future.

Trouble for Rocky: Last week, Judson Morhouse, intimate of the New York Governor, resigned as a member of the State Thruway Authority and as a member of the Lake George Park Commission. Then he appeared before Democratic District Attorney Frank S. Hogan and a grand jury probing influence-peddling and corruption in the State Liquor Authority.

Morhouse declined to waive immunity from prosecution for his testimony; if he hadn't already resigned from the two state posts, he would have been ousted from them by New York law. That's what happened to another Rockefeller appointee removed from the State Liquor Authority following Hogan's investigations.

It is noted that two weeks ago Morhouse resigned as State GOP Chairman. Since he had been one of the men closest to the Governor during and after Rocky's first campaign for the office in 1958, and one of the loudest GOP exponents of "liberal Republicanism," the Rocky-for-President organization shows sharp discomfort. Correspondingly, boosters of Goldwater for the GOP nomination do not attempt to conceal

their satisfaction.

JFK Foreign Policy: The GOP last week effectively pierced one cloud of illusion in the public prints: the myth that Kennedy's foreign policy—whatever his domestic policy—is a great success. Reiteration of the President's claim (in his State of the Union speech) of maintaining the barriers against communism throughout the world brought a sharply critical rebuttal from the GOP National Chairman, Representative William E. Miller.

Miller said it is the Republicans who have proved they comprehend the Communists. "It is the Democrats who have consistently lost ground in the cold war, first under FDR at Yalta, then under Truman at Potsdam and in China and now, under Kennedy, Laos, Vietnam and Cuba."

Miller noted the "only scant attention" JFK gave to Cuba, "the No. 1 concern of the average thinking American," and the GOP Chairman recited in detail the continuance of Soviet military strength on that island off our coast. "The situation has deteriorated," said Miller, stressing the "magnitude of the Cuban menace."

And Berlin? "Mr. Kennedy remarked that the wall of shame dividing Berlin is a symbol of Communist failure. If by that he implies even the slightest trace of satisfaction over the existence of the wall, I want it known that I am not in accord."

Miller also pointed out the troubles with our European allies—Holland, Portugal, Belgium, Britain and France. The GOP Chairman commented, "The NATO alliance was an effective instrument three years ago" (when Ike was in office).

Payoff: Seasoned political observers cynically remark that JFK's appointment of ex-Democratic Connecticut Representative-at-large Frank Kowalski to a seat on the Subversive Activities Control Board was nothing more than a political payoff. The term of office is five years and the job pays \$20,000 per annum.

Kowalski, whose appointment has yet to be confirmed by the Senate, threw a scare into the Democratic party in Connecticut last year by threatening to run for the Senate as an Independent. After Democratic leaders "persuaded" Kowalski to stay out of the race, the officially



The Rev. Curtis Dickinson, Fowler Christian Church, Fowler, Kansas: "HUMAN EVENTS continues to be our best source of news. It is a bulwark against the news-fixing and conditioning experts of Washington. It is well named, for its reports concern the events of the whole human race."

endorsed Democratic candidate, Abraham Ribicoff, squeaked to a narrow (26,000-vote-margin) victory over Republican Horace Seely-Brown. If Kowalski had entered the contest, say the pros, Seely-Brown would probably have won in a walk.

Kowalski's portside political views, however, hardly fit him for this job which requires knowledge of the extent and proliferation of the Communist menace. His record: He was one of three congressmen who, on August 22, 1960, voted against strengthening the Subversive Activities Control Act (which actually created the job to which he has been appointed); and the August 12, 1961, Communist *People's World* quotes his address before a SANE Nuclear Policy group a few days before as follows: "I urge you to join me in asking the President to demonstrate our peaceful intentions in Europe by pulling back our forces. . ."

No-Win in Vietnam: The reason why Americans and South Vietnamese are suffering serious reversals in the campaign in South Vietnam, say military experts, is that Kennedy is choosing to fight another Korean-type war.

Following Truman's cue in the Korean War, Kennedy has permitted the enemy to regroup and supply itself in unharassed "privileged sanctuaries" in North Vietnam, Red China, Cambodia and Laos. The official excuse for not eliminating these vital enemy supply centers is that such action might cause the war to "escalate."

The military men in the Pentagon, however, now believe choking off these supply centers is the only way we can win the local war and prevent escalation. They point out that Laos (which is rapidly going Communist) has become the most important "privileged sanctuary"—the central base of operations for the Reds against the South Vietnamese.

Unofficial military estimates are that 15,000 North Vietnamese operate out of Laos. Moreover, the North Vietnamese have poured an additional 10,000 troops into South Vietnam—mostly through the Laos border—since the US-USSR agreement to keep Laos neutral.

The only solution to this, say the military, is either bombing the sanctuaries or eliminating them through other means.

House Foreign Affairs: Representative H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) has bared an attempt by Kennedy's newly appointed, \$25,000-a-year trade czar, Christian Herter, and other Administration officials to pack the six GOP vacancies on the House Foreign Affairs Committee with Eastern seaboard Republicans of the internationalist stripe.

Gross contends that Herter—in cahoots with the State Department—has even gone so far as to try to drag Ike into the picture. These liberals hope the former President will use his influence to get

House Republicans to appoint to the Committee modern GOP'ers like John Lindsay (N.Y.) instead of conservatives.

Despite such maneuverings, two conservative Midwest Republicans look as if they have the inside track to the highly valued posts: Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.) and the aforementioned Gross.

Gross, who seems a cinch for the job because of his seniority, is well qualified to scrutinize the foreign aid boondoggles that come before the Foreign Affairs Committee. Known affectionately as the "last of the big non-spenders," he has become an expert on foreign aid during his seven terms in office. One Democratic veteran of the Committee has privately said he would welcome Gross' appointment.

Derwinski, a hard anti-Communist, has taken a marked interest in the captive nations and has attended many international conferences in both Europe and Latin America as a congressman. He is considered extremely able in foreign affairs by his colleagues.

Pressure on Civil Servants: Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.), long-time watchdog of civil service operations, last week called for a Senate investigation of reports that the Kennedy Administration pressured civil service employes to buy \$100 tickets to the Democratic National Committee's Second Inaugural Anniversary Salute.

Williams' call for an investigation followed reports in the Washington daily press of none-too-subtle arm-twisting of federal employes to fill Democratic party coffers.

Washington *Post* reporter Jerry Klutz wrote: "Employes say flatly that they have been called at their government offices, on government time, and told by superiors 'we're expecting you' at the Secretary's or the Administration's cocktail party.

"This is hardly a subtle approach. The parties are limited to those who buy the \$100 tickets."

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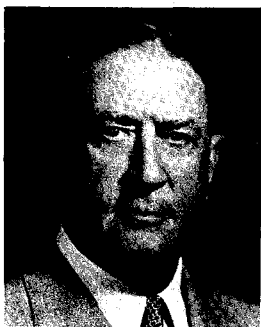
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HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

Section Three
January 26, 1963

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Human Events Conference Report

Over 550 Senators, Representatives, civic, political and local leaders met at the Fifth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference and Homecoming for Conservatives in Washington, D. C., January 10, 11 and 12. The opening feature of the gathering was a reception for the Charter Subscribers to HUMAN EVENTS attended by many members of Congress.

Taking as their theme the slogan "Win More in '64," the conferees heard talks by more than 25

Senators, Representatives and experts in political affairs from around the nation. Several score conservative members of Congress from widely-separated areas were introduced at a special Victory Breakfast.

Presented in this section are "echoes" of the Conference—extracts from remarks made by the various participants. Fuller accounts are available via tape recordings. See the advertisement on page 68.

Admiral Ben Moreell, USN (Ret.):

"In recent decades, our people have been subjected to an unceasing barrage of allegedly 'new' ideas. With increasing frequency, and most recently by our President, we have been told that the ideals of the Founding Fathers are 'out-moded,' their admonitions are 'incantations from the forgotten past, worn out slogans, myths and illusions.'"

"It is said that the people never give up their liberties except under some delusion. We have been surrendering our liberties under the delusion that government has some superior competence in the realm of economics, some magic multiplier of wealth, some ready access to a huge store of economic goods which may be had without working for them—merely by voting for them."

"'I'm fed up to here' with pseudo-statesmen, whose wish-bones are where their backbones ought to be, who are past masters of surrender, compromise, appeasement and accommodation, who believe we can buy friends like sacks of potatoes . . ."

"'I'm fed up to here' with the wiser-than-thou, self-anointed oracles who insist that differences of opinion on foreign policy should stop at the water's edge and that free Americans must not criticize programs conceived and implemented by our 'no-win diplomats' who, over the past thirty years, have racked up an almost unbroken string of losses to communism throughout the world . . ."

"'I'm fed up to here' with Robin Hood government that promises to rob the rich to pay the poor (in return for votes) and, when there are not enough rich left to pay the bills, robs both rich and poor alike to pay Robin Hood . . ."

"'I'm fed up to here' with businessmen who are so busy making and selling widgets at a steadily decreasing profit that they have no time or energy left to fight for preserving the system that makes their

business possible; who do not protest government intimidation and interference . . ."

"'I'm fed up to here' with farmers who boast of their rugged individualism but demand guaranteed incomes, public power and irrigation; with doctors who oppose socialized medicine but 'plug' for subsidized medical education, research and hospitals; with educators who profess a belief in personal responsibility as a builder of character but insist that government aid to education is essential for national survival; with scientists who demand freedom of inquiry, but favor government financed (and controlled) research . . ."

"We can have the kind of government we demand! Let us demand what history has taught us is right for us! Our fighting men and women in legislative halls throughout the land will win, provided we give them the support they must have to regain our lost freedoms!"

Senator Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.):

"This [military muzzling] investigation was voted on September 20, 1961. But only after I had made 17 speeches. And only after we had gotten support of people like you and you and you. You people here, today, a great many of you, helped us tremendously. We never could have gotten this investigation if it had not been for the grass roots of America. But the grass roots seem to know more about what is going on in America than some of the leaders right here in Washington..."

"I quote Mr. Ball [of the State Department] in these words: 'They, the Communists, are losing their international militancy.'—Have you heard about that? That's news!"

"Now when was this statement made? This was made in June, 1962. Well, if they had lost their 'international militancy,' why in the heck were they down in Cuba in the Western Hemisphere?..."

Willard Edwards, Chicago Tribune:

"... deliberate deception of the American people is justified" [by Defense Department press officer Arthur Sylvester].

"The American press is being used as a propaganda branch just as *Izvestia* and *Pravda*... This, in my opinion, is management of news at the brainwashing level."

On JFK's cancellation of the *Herald Tribune*:
"... worthy of a spoiled child."

The Struelens affair is "... official sanction of idle rumor."

[If we accept the biased opinion of liberals and Communist sympathizers on the definition of McCarthyism, then] "... the State Department is the most expert practitioner of McCarthyism in history."

"This is only 1963, but if these policies continue without restriction, it may not take us 21 years to reach 1984."

"[Our policy seems to be] we must not win for fear we may lose. America wasn't founded on such a principle and America doesn't believe in such a policy."

Senator John G. Tower (R.-Tex.):

"I do not know of any instance in the past when this country has thwarted the wishes of those who want their independence."

"We cannot continue to pursue a foolish policy of rewarding our enemies and kicking our friends in the teeth... We cannot expect in a time of crisis for these new nations to provide one division for a fight."

"It is my hope that Cuba has taught the Administration a lesson they should have learned from the past: If we take a tough position the Soviets are less likely to take measures that could lead to war."

"There is no alternative to victory in the cold war except surrender."

"In Taiwan... I found there is a singular determination to return to the mainland. It is a preoccupation with the people there... I hope there will be no future talk by our State Department types—or others high in the Administration—that Formosa is 'indefensible.'"

"The time has come for the United States to say that we will defend any portion of the Free World that wants our assistance if they are threatened by Communist Russia or Communist China. Let us not invite an attack on unfortunate nations by saying we will not defend them."

"We have got to be tough and insist on our legal and moral position everywhere in the world."

"I don't think the United Nations is an effective instrument for the preservation of world peace."

"We had better stop trying to curry the favor of those nations that will accept our money and then spit in our face."

"Let's show the world that the spirit of 1776, of 1836 (the battle of the Alamo) and of World War I and World War II is not dead... Our greatest gift is the individual freedom and dignity of man."

Representative Bruce Alger (R.-Tex.):

"... we are engaged in a world-wide conflict today to determine whether we have the right to own property and everything I have said... relates to whether you,

as an individual human being, as a man and wife, a family, on any basis, have a right to own property. And everything... in the federal [housing] program denies that right to you and says that it isn't your right—you're beholden to the federal government..."

"Federal projects of the type I have been talking about—urban renewal and public housing—fail on two tests: morality and cost."

"It is immoral to take from a person through eminent domain land just because some federal planner thinks we ought to have another kind of project there. And it's also wrong to spend money that isn't yours, even though it's by a so-called majority vote."

"I say to you, fellow citizens, the federal government cannot constitutionally or successfully feed, clothe, house, provide medicine, jobs or basic necessities, but those are the fields in which we are now legislating."

"And Mr. Schlesinger says the old constitutional society isn't good enough. We need, 'democratic socialism.' And what is that? That is the society that feeds, clothes, houses and provides the basic necessities because only that type of a welfare state, he says, is a bulwark against communism. And this man is at the right hand of the President as his counsel and indeed is writing the law which we're called on to pass through the liberal chairmen in our Congress..."

Representative Katharine St. George (R.-N.Y.):

"Liberty cannot flourish—it cannot live—in a bureaucracy. We here in the United States have developed the greatest bureaucracy the world has ever known... The federal government today employs more people than any in the world's history."

"The ADA holds the balance of power in the Democratic party."

"I hope to see some day after every Republican name the letters 'RC'—which in this case would mean 'Republican' and 'Conservative.'"

"In many of our big cities there are many conservatives who could be aroused and organized."

"We have gone a long, long way down the road to socialism. First of all, we look to the government for almost everything."

"What do we want? Should we simply have peace at any price?"

"Is it liberty when the fruits of liberty are distributed by Big Brother—and now two Little Brothers?"

"The philosophy of freedom—of conservatism—has to be taught carefully, painstakingly."

"The thing to combat in Congress is the theory of equality... The people have the equality of mediocrity and the equality of servitude."

"The rights of property were in the original Declaration and they should be in another Declaration, our Declaration."



Dr. Edward R. Annis
American Medical Association



Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson
Brigham Young University

HUMAN EVENTS

Dr. Edward R. Annis, President-elect, AMA:

"There is a hard core of Fabian socialists, government bureaucrats, social and economic planners and political opportunists who believe that there is just one basic answer to any and all national problems: More and more government programs, bigger and bigger federal budgets to carry out the programs and higher and higher taxes to finance the budgets to carry out the programs."

"We [in the medical profession] shall continue to go to the American people with the facts—not only the facts about why we oppose the King-Anderson type of legislation, but also the even more important facts about the progress and potential of existing, voluntary mechanisms."

"Hardly waiting for the Nation's voting machines to be stacked away in warehouses across the country, the Kennedy Administration hastened to proclaim it will resume its drive for foot-in-the-door socialized medicine when the new Congress convenes . . . And there is no other way to read the Administration's Medicare bill. . . . If it is passed, only two steps would be necessary to push the US into full-scale nationalized medicine—providing full medical care (including all physicians' services) for the aged, and then lowering the age restrictions until all Americans are legislated into a government 'health' program from the cradle to the grave."

"A federal government takeover is like poured cement. If you do not struggle as it is being poured, but wait until it is an accomplished fact, it hardens and you never escape."

"Whatever alternative proposals or purported Medicare compromises are put forward in the months to come, Americans should see them all as merely different routes to the same destination—government control of the practice of medicine."

Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, President, Brigham Young University:

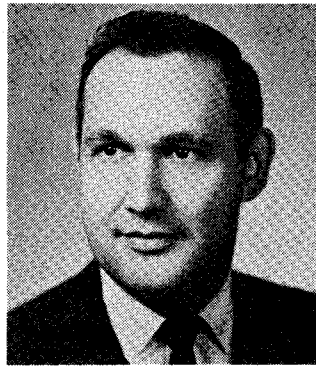
"I am not . . . opposed to a mammoth program of federal aid because I am against increasing our educational opportunities and institutions, but because, in the long run, I believe it will be seriously detrimental to our Nation and to our educational advancement as well."

" . . . when we divorce sentiment and hypnotism from fact and reality, we are also forced to the conclusion that federal aid is not necessary to increase teachers' salaries."

"To my mind, there is no question that many of our educational and political leaders have grossly underestimated the deep determination of the American people to support education under our traditional system of local financing."

"In my judgment the most important reason against federal aid to education is that the growing centralization of governmental power constitutes a very serious threat to individual freedom . . . Congress and the President are overburdened with grave matters with which they alone can deal. Why burden them with more?"

"Those who think . . . we can have a massive program of federal aid without federal control are political 'babes in the woods' who are uncertain about their Constitutional parentage! Even though a federal aid bill may originally be enacted providing for no federal control, it is inevitable that succeeding Congresses will impose that control. That has been true of all federal programs. Indeed, if the government puts up the money it is entitled to control, and will. He who pays the fiddler calls the tune."



Representative M. Gene Snyder
Kentucky



Representative K. William Stinson
Washington

'Issues We Won On'

Representative William Brock III (R.-Tenn.):

"My opponent was defeated on the issue of Medicare, if the President wants to make that the basis of the election. Essentially, I ran against JFK—and won!"

"I ran a poll, and we found out that some 93 per cent of the people were opposed to aid to Communist nations. I pointed out in my campaign as one of the little facts that some \$600 million in military hardware had been sent to Communist Yugoslavia. I'm talking about guns, planes, tanks, ships and the rest. I tried to point out that these guns would be pointed at our children some day, and I didn't like it. All my opponent could do was hem, haw and duck, and that's what he did."

Representative M. Gene Synder (R.-Ky.):

"You know, this is a great country we live in. No liberal ever took issue with that. We've got six per cent of the world's population living on seven per cent of the world's land mass, and we've accumulated over 50 per cent of the world's wealth, and it's more evenly distributed than in any other society in the world, and we've gotten in this position in just a little over 175 years! How did we get in this position of greatness? We've got a system that works."

"We had the issue of aid to Communist nations. My opponent had voted for it, he denied it, and then we had the record!"

"The people don't like to see their money spent at a rate of \$1.25 million for a six-year study of the affectional relationship of an infant monkey for its mother."

Representative K. William Stinson (R.-Wash.):

"A top issue was foreign aid to Communist countries. I pointed out we were giving money to Poland, and then Poland turned around and gave \$10 million to North Vietnam and they used this money to kill our people in South Vietnam. And also the fact that we had given billions to Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia had in turn given \$11 million to Cuba."

On federal aid to education: "If people have a squawk about education, they now have the right to stomp down to their school or board of education and have it out at the local level. I told them that if the federal government ever gained control of the education system, there wasn't going to be any protest by anybody because it would be impossible to wade through bureaucrats in Washington, D. C."

Representative Bob Dole (R.-Kan.):

"We were successful because of a real, strong, vigorous organization . . . We started working in this particular district even before it was redistricted . . ."

"We knew it would be a lot of work . . . [Besides money my opponent] also had available all the New Frontiersmen who like to travel back and forth across the country at your expense . . . and, of course, he had the backing of labor. And we felt early we must depend upon the activities of businessmen, farmers and others who really believe in the free enterprise system."

"[It] was discouraging at times to find that so many businessmen like to discuss free enterprise and all these programs . . . but you very seldom find their names among the list of contributors either in work or in finances . . ."

Representative Louis Wyman (R.-N. H.):

"There are a couple of things that we conservatives are worried about and we're worried about them in the Republican party after the kind of experience we had in New Hampshire particularly. One of them is the fundamental principle, united we're strong and divided we're weak. . . . We have division in our party and in the Democratic party. . . . But we've got to learn that after the primaries are over the divisions have got to be buried. . . ."

Representative Ed Foreman (R.-Tex.):

"We used the *ACA-Index* and we used this for publicity across the district. The ACA surveyed Texas and found that we were running a good campaign. . . ."

"Another tool that we used was *Human Events* and without a doubt it was the most effective educational tool that was used in our campaign."

Representative Ed Gurney (R.-Fla.):

"We lined up two TV programs in which I went on the air for one-half hour each time and stated in plain, bold, sound conservative fashion what I believed in. I laid it right on the line. I hit big government, I hit big spending, I hit the Medicare business, I took off on the Kennedys, I took off on Mr. Freeman . . . and I tried to tell the people what I believed in . . . And I also said this—and so help me this is what I did say—'If you want something out of Uncle Sam in Washington, don't send Ed Gurney to Congress.'"

Preparing for '64

Bill Workman, South Carolina:

" . . . I am fully convinced that a majority of South Carolinians and a majority of Americans are conservatives. But too many of them stay home. We were astounded and shocked to find that some of our most conservative areas—the suburban areas about our major cities—and areas where people are concerned with governmental affairs—that between 40 and 50 per cent of the eligible vote was not even registered. Now these are people who are 95 per cent conservative."

" . . . we must link conservative principles to non-Presidential elections. Now we had in 1960 188,500 South Carolinians who voted for Nixon and 198,500 voted for Kennedy. But 188,500 South Carolinians voted for Nixon. I could see absolutely no reason why those people shouldn't try to convert their conservatism into sending a man to the United States Senate, but they did not turn out. They see conservatism versus liberalism in Presidential years; we want to make them see it in terms of congressional and senatorial contests."

John Lupton, Connecticut:

" . . . there is in my judgment no reason to suppose that conservatism hasn't just as great a future in Connecticut and just as much reason for optimism as it

Steve Stahl, Investor's Union, Oklahoma:

"I bring you greetings from the first Republican governor we ever had in Oklahoma, and might I also say that he was elected by 77,000 votes!"

"I think we here in the United States have the greatest political, social and economic system that was ever developed by man. People on relief in Oklahoma City are better fed, better clothed and better sheltered than 80 per cent of the rest of the people in the world, and we are throwing that system away because we are not alert."

"We have traded the Declaration of Independence for the fetish of interdependence . . . We are transforming the powerful wings of the mighty American eagle into the fluttering feathers of a mother hen—right here at home where we are teaching our children at our own expense that free enterprise has failed and the government is more capable of managing our affairs than we are ourselves."

has anywhere else in the United States. As a matter of fact, I look upon conservatism as simply proper positioning of the Republican party.

" . . . The people in the conservative area have got to recognize that people in the United States have become properly cynical about their candidates. And if you come to them suddenly, even if it's with what they want to hear, there's no reason why you must believe that every one of them has got to come and rush into your arms and believe you because they have been burned many times by candidates of both parties for many, many years . . ."

Bob James, Tennessee:

"I am very grateful . . . that we had a wonderful natural nucleus for a party—I didn't know this until we went into it—in the people 35 and under. We built what we built in that period of time from about May on out of the young people in Memphis. I thought when I went into it that some of my conservative buddies about my age would be the backbone of this thing. But it didn't prove to be true at all. We depended upon the young people, the young family heads and the families . . ."

Jack Schuetz, Campaign Co-ordinator, Nebraska:

"The most important ingredient for a successful campaign is organization. You can beat a somebody with an organization. You can elect a nobody with an organization. You can also lose with a somebody without an organization."

John Grenier, Alabama GOP State Chairman:

"For a long time in the South I think the Republicans had the idea—as many conservatives still do—that if they just sat around long enough that one day out of a clear blue sky some great candidate would drop out on a white horse and everybody would automatically vote for him, and then once he got elected they then could build a wonderful, effective organization around him. Well, as far as I'm concerned, this is just 180 degrees out of phase."

"So our first project was to build an organization that could give a candidate an even chance to win an election. We felt that if we could demonstrate that such an organization existed, we then would attract capable, articulate candidates, and candidates together with organization would then attract the money necessary to finance a campaign. And this is the way generally that it turned out."

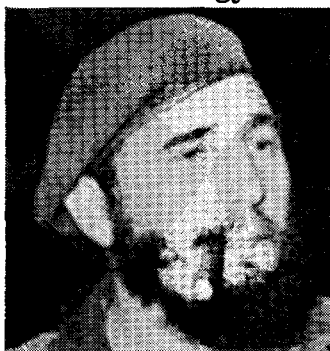
Castro Technique: Cater to the Bottom One-Third

By JAMES L. WICK

I have made two visits to Florida in the last six weeks during which I discussed conditions in Cuba with many, including Cuban refugees.

Castro used typical Communist strategy in his attempt to promote defection among the 1,100 men captured during the Bay of Pigs expedition.

The prisoners were divided into three classes according to income: upper income prisoners, middle income prisoners, and lower income prisoners.



CASTRO

Brainwashing was concentrated upon the lowest income group. They were given privileges not accorded the others. They were repeatedly told that they, the exploited and underprivileged, were destined under Castro to become the ruling class.

This campaign had no effect. The prisoners, whatever their social origin, would not have risked their lives in the invasion attempt if they had not been dedicated to the fight for freedom.

But the strategy of concentrating their favors upon the lowest classes in the economic scale has had some effect in countries newly taken over by the Communists. This was a subject of special interest to me in the three visits I made to the Soviet Union and the Communist satellite countries as well as to Yugoslavia and East Germany.

Immediately after the Communists capture a country, their first objective is to liquidate the upper and leadership classes—all who might spark revolt. The underprivileged classes, on the other hand, are told that they are the special objects of Communist affection. Those at the bottom are promised that they are to be moved all the way to the top. The envious and sadistic in the lower classes are thus given a chance to get revenge upon those they have hated above them.

The sudden lift into power of groups who have thought of themselves as downtrodden does win some enthusiastic support.

Even when persons in those groups actually suffer, as many of them do, from the decline in production, they nevertheless get a grim satisfaction out of the obviously greater suffering of those who have previously been the high and mighty. For a time, that pleasure can compensate for an actual lowering of their living standards.

Next to class hatred, the appeal of communism is to the gullible, those who want to believe in Santa Claus, those who look for the coming of a Prince Bountiful who will shower them with everything they want. As Hitler proclaimed, the gullible will believe any lie, providing it is big enough. When one Big Promise collapses, their faith will be instantly restored if the Demagog quickly replaces it with a Newer and Even Bigger Promise.

Lincoln pointed out that "you can fool some of the people all of the time." There is a certain proportion of gullibles in all countries, but the proportion is very high in the underdeveloped countries where there has been little education in fundamental economics. In the backward countries, motion picture films show the masses what the magic of modern industry has done in advanced countries; the people are told that they are equally entitled to the Good Things of Life and they will quickly get them if they will but give the Demagog their unlimited faith and support. He, not they, will get it for them.

Having no comprehension of the need for capital investment—which, anyway, should be provided gratis by the rich Uncle Sam—the gullible in such countries prove easy victims to the hypnotic Demagog who tells them what he will do for them if they will but follow him. Since the dictator is not able to deliver, he must whip up their hatred for those he says are frustrating him. The enemies, he shouts, are the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois influences still prevailing in their country. They must be exterminated. He also insists—in two and three hour harangues—that he is being harassed and sabotaged by foreign enemies—led by the United States of America, of course—who are determined to reduce them once more to the serfdom from which he rescued them.

IN THIS SECTION:

- Castro's technique of exploiting the bottom one-third of the Cuban population is described by the Executive Publisher of *Human Events*, James L. Wick, who has recently visited Florida.

- In the center spread, Professor Hans Sennholz details the faulty, failure-producing economics Castro has followed since the Revolution.

- Henry Taylor's column on the back page asks whether the Kennedy Administration will again be tricked by Castro.

Cuba's Communism Allures and Destroys

By HANS F. SENNHOLZ

Chairman, Economics Department, Grove City [Pa.] College

Recent travelers in Cuba report that the large majority of Cuba's workers appear to be firmly behind Fidel Castro and his Revolutionary Government. Libertarians who have studied socialism and communism are inclined to believe this report. They know that socialism of all variations is a perverse philosophy that destroys the individual and yet allures him with a poisonous drought that is blended with many tasty potions.

Socialism when in power is so enticing that it corrupts most of its victims, subjugates their consciences and perverts their convictions of all that is right, reasonable and true.

There are people with an "anti-capitalistic" attitude and hatred against capitalists and industrialists, especially from abroad. National sentiment which politicians of all colors like to exploit is turned into jealousy, mistrust and even hatred against the "exploiters." The masses of the people therefore joyfully endorse foreign expropriations and expellations. Mass envy, finally, is turned not only against the foreign "exploiters" but also against their own members as well. Envy and jealousy may give popularity and support to a regime that expropriates all capital investments and individual wealth.

Millions of Cubans undoubtedly experienced great satisfaction when the revolution expropriated American capitalists and Cuban industrialists. To be equal—or at least the belief to be equal with all other men—is an important motivation of the masses. The fact that expropriations of property must ultimately impoverish everyone because they destroy economic life is not believed or heeded.

Indeed, it is most difficult to convince a socialist that a policy of expropriation merely tends to consume capital accumulated in the past. It is all the more difficult if this capital consumption may benefit him in the short run.

Prices are Lowered, Shortages Develop

Rents in Cuba are low because the Revolutionary Government reduced them by decree. The typical worker now spends only one-tenth of his monthly earnings on rent for a house or apartment. In a few years he will own it thanks to the Urban Reform Law. Therefore many Cubans continue to support the Revolution.

In a market economy such as ours we must spend more than 20 per cent of our income on housing. But at this rental, business capital is accumulated and provides the needed housing. If you reduce this return, or eliminate it altogether, all construction must stop. The existing housing capital is not even maintained; it is consumed. Rapid impoverishment in housing is taking place. It is true, a socialistic regime may then substitute public housing for private construction. But its total construction will be unsatisfactory and its distribution will be determined by political considerations. And the people must pay for the political housing through taxes.

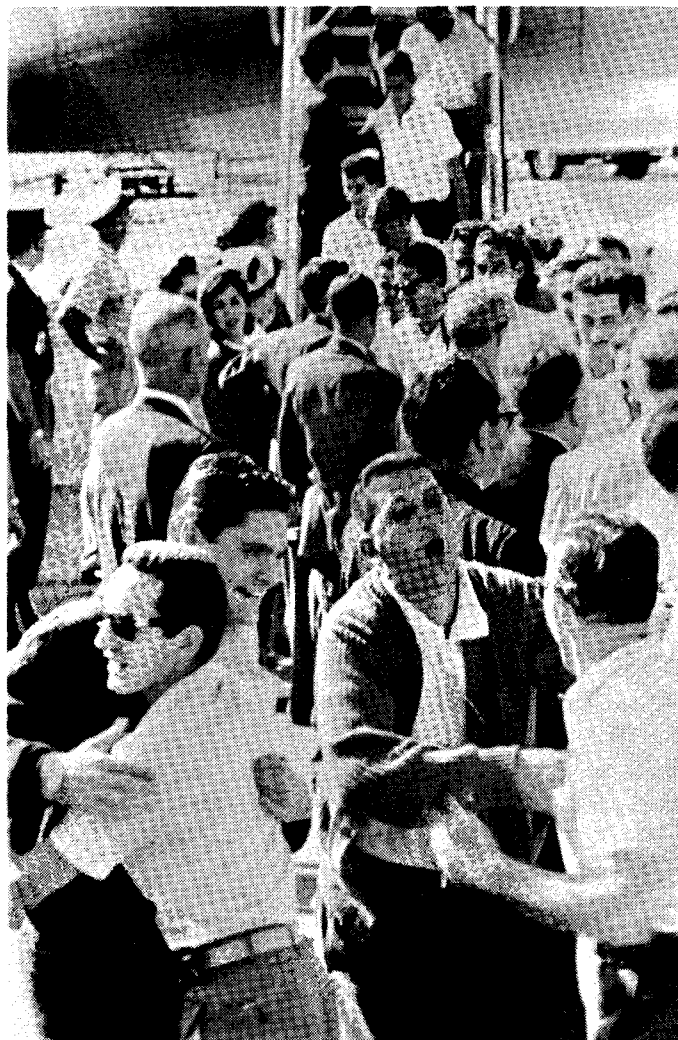
The Cuban utility rates were greatly reduced in 1959, which many Cubans hail as an important achievement of the revolution. The fact that they are now consuming the utility capital accumulated in the past seems to escape them. And they fail to relate the increasing breakdowns and power shortages to the reduction in utility rates.

The Cuban government reduced the rates and charges of recreation centers, beaches, resorts and hotels. The once exclusive Varadero resort now costs a worker \$14.50 for his wife and family for a week's vacation.

Many Cubans are enthusiastic about this revolution achievement. They probably do not realize—nor do they care—that they are consuming this important industry. At the reduced rates and returns, no one can venture to invest his savings in recreation services. Any future construction, even maintenance of the present capital, will depend on the government and its power to tax. In the meantime, the present investments will gradually be consumed until they no longer afford recreation to anyone.

Medical care has been made available either free or at a nominal cost to most Cubans. Drugs are moderately priced by the Ministry of Public Health. Many Cubans are especially proud of this achievement. Unfortunately they do not realize that they are destroying the medical profession and ultimately their own medical care.

Who wants to become or serve as a doctor, dentist or nurse if his service is to be free or nominal? Even if the government substitutes its arbitrary salary for the doctor's free income, he may not care to serve as a doctor. He may escape from Cuba or, at least, render inferior medical services. And who wants to manufacture drugs if the Ministry of Public Health enforces prices that inflict capital losses on the producers? In fact, the desperate need for drugs no doubt motivated Castro's eagerness for the release of the 1,100 prisoners.



Bay of Pigs Prisoners Arriving in Miami

HUMAN EVENTS

The Revolutionary Government reduced the prices of clothing and other consumers' goods, which enthused millions of Cubans. But, immediately, all these items disappeared from the market. At the official prices the supply declined or halted entirely, while the demand rose, of course. The result was a severe shortage. Now clothing prices are lower, but there is little to buy.

The same is true with food. The socialist regime lowered most food prices in order to benefit the working people. But at lower prices, food began to disappear from the market while the demand is greater than ever. Result: severe scarcities in food. True, food prices are lower, but many people go hungry.

While the Cuban economy is thus experiencing its gravest difficulties since Castro came to power, the government propaganda machine is "explaining" the shortages and breakdowns in terms of "imperialistic aggressions" on the part of the United States. Shortages developed, they say, in those raw materials and spare parts which once came almost entirely from abroad, primarily from the USA. The blame for parts and raw-material shortages is laid on American capitalists, who allegedly endeavor to bring Cuba to her knees.

When domestic production of agricultural goods also disintegrates and even export products are in short supply, the weather must share the blame with the capitalists. According to Communist reports, the worst drought since 1906 has befallen Cuba. What a coincidence that most Communist and socialist countries, from Red China to socialist India, Communist Yugoslavia, and most newly independent countries practising socialism are suffering chronically from "droughts."

The heavens must favor economic freedom for they grant it abundance. And they must loathe socialism for they ply it with drought and hunger.

Of course, the Communist leaders are unwilling to admit that the Cuban economy is rapidly disintegrating, that its productive capital is consumed, dissipated and wasted, and that the Cuban standard of living has fallen ominously. While conditions deteriorate the government leaders expertly practice an important principle of political demagoguery. In order to take the people's minds off the present misery, they promise future bliss. While Nikita Khrushchev is shouting to his poverty-stricken Moscovites, "We will surpass the United States in 1967," Fidel Castro is crowing to his hungry followers, "Cuba's industrial capacity will double by 1967." Of course, in 1967 they or their successors will be repeating the same promises although the dates will be quietly postponed.

Fidel Castro promises early benefits from projects under way and those scheduled under his trade agreements with the Sino-Soviet bloc countries. Irish technicians have installed a \$2 million plant to manufacture sugar bags and are now training the Cuban workers. Czech engineers are constructing a huge appliance factory to manufacture electric stoves, refrigerators and irons. They soon will start construction of a plant to produce agricultural tractors, bulldozers and automobiles. An iron and steel industry is to be developed, electricity production is to be doubled, the mineral and petroleum industries are to be expanded. High priority is given to oil exploration. All in all, the Communist countries have granted Cuba credit of \$257 million for industrial development. Additional equipment has come in under barter agreements for Cuba's sugar.

An economist knows that government investments mostly constitute malinvestments that waste and squander resources. In fact, while the Sino-Soviet credits are being paid, it may become apparent that the value of the payments exceeds the utility of the credits and that the loans, therefore, contributed to the impoverishment and plight of the people. And yet, the new government plants are the favorite objects of statist propaganda

The Cuban Book Is Open

The book on Cuba, contrary to reports by State Department and Soviet representatives to the United Nations, is far from closed.

The book on Cuba is still open. One day, a new page will have to be turned. That page will record the facts as they are, not as the diplomats wish them to be or as the President indicated they could be in his statements of "managed news."

Theoretically, the Russian missiles and a few bomber aircraft have left Cuba. There has not been and there apparently will not be any inspection to confirm or disprove this claim.

The only slight gain for the United States is that the promise not to invade Cuba appears to have been withdrawn. At least the pledge has not been publicly issued. However, the President has not specifically canceled his endorsement of the letter containing that pledge to Castro, Khrushchev and communism.

Rear Admiral Edward J. O'Donnell who commanded US forces at Guantanamo Bay during the October crisis had this to say this week: "Just because the missiles are gone is no reason for us to think that Cuba is no longer a threat. Even without the Russian offensive missiles, Cuba is the strongest military nation in Latin America."

Then there are those Soviet "technicians," so dear to the word-splitters in the State Department. Are there 10,000 of them, or 13,000, or 17,000, or 25,000 or perhaps 30,000? About the only points of agreement are the fact that these men are members of the Red Army, officered by Russians, formally organized as military units, specialists in rockets, and numbering in the thousands. These are the "technicians" no one in the State Department, and the White House, could see during the long days of summer and early fall in 1962.

These units must be part of the reason lying behind Admiral O'Donnell's comment. There are about 100 MIG fighter-bombers still on Cuba, all of them with ample range to reach the United States. They, too, may weigh in the mind of the American officer.

The fact is that Cuba is Communist today for the same reason that Hungary is a satellite. The Red Army holds Cuba by the throat. If the conquest was quiet, it is no less positive.

From the Indianapolis Star

that sways the minds of the people.

But socialism and communism thrive not only on promises. Amidst poverty and tyranny, they never fail to provide higher money incomes to the workers. The Cuban distribution system has broken down almost completely and the ration books are practically meaningless. But the government, trying to meet the growing difficulties with massive spending, has printed billions of new pesos, which in turn causes money incomes to rise. Being poorer than ever and enjoying higher money incomes than ever, the Cuban workers are hailing the revolution.

This is a fundamental characteristic of all socialistic economies. They evidence an excess of money incomes over the supply of real goods available to the people. And people all over the world react to this phenomenon in one or several of the following ways. The cash income that finds no goods is first used to reduce personal indebtedness. Then, for the first time in their lives, many Cubans have opened savings accounts, which also the government tries to encourage because it can lay its hands on the savings. And since people can't buy food or clothes they are using their money for recreation, entertainment and travel. These service industries, indeed, can expand considerably and render more services without requiring expanded material production. A play, dance or fiesta can be organized without industrial problems. This is why people under socialism are dancing and singing, traveling and vacationing, and generally suffer from the illusion that that they never had it so good.

(continued on next page)

Under socialism, the excess cash that finds no essential goods may also be channeled into illegal employment. In defiance of government prohibitions, fines and imprisonment, many people seek essential goods on a real market. The black market which is a characteristic of all socialistic economies continues to supply essential goods. But as it defies all government plans and regulations, the socialist state aims to destroy it.

Public Education and Propaganda

The service industry that enjoys greatest popularity and official blessing by all socialistic regimes is education. Like recreation, entertainment and amusement, education requires little material production. A course can be organized almost anywhere there is a lecturer and an audience. But in addition to these economic considerations, education is the most important propaganda instrument.

In the footsteps of his Kremlin master, Castro has launched a gigantic education campaign. Each Cuban factory now has a class that is to raise the worker's education. Seventy-two thousand, or approximately one-third of Cuba's industrial workers, are enrolled in technical courses. But each class must get ten minutes of political instruction on the blessings of the revolution and the evils of capitalism and imperialism. One-fourth or more of the Cuban population previously illiterate can now read and write simple sentences. The economy may be disintegrating. But in their beliefs, the revolution has brought them immeasurable gain.

Such are some of the reasons that make communism a perverse philosophy that allures its victims and simultaneously destroys them. It subjugates their consciences and perverts their convictions of all that is right, reasonable and true. And while it enslaves and impoverishes them, it makes them sing praises of liberty and prosperity.

More Castro Trickery

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Western European ambassadors in Havana, intimately associated with Premier Castro and uniquely placed to report Cuban affairs, tell me he is lining us up for a beautiful plunge straight to the bottom of our pockets. Will we fall for his greasy plan like a ton of idiots?

Even before the President acted about Cuba on October 22 he solemnly pledged: "Communism is not negotiable in the Western Hemisphere." He has been negotiating about it ever since. Are we to believe he will not negotiate with Castro or a Red successor in Cuba?

Witness murderous Algerian Premier Ben Bella, the infamous, notorious anti-American, Sino-Soviet stooge whose assassin's claws drip even more blood than Castro's. Didn't President Kennedy receive him on the White House lawn with "Mr. Premier, we are proud to have you here?"

Now, New Frontier policy is largely ruled by the question, "How do we look?" If such thinkers can "win" Castro away from Khrushchev this, then, becomes "a great victory" in the way it would be presented to our public.

Conditions inside Cuba are ideal for a Castro charade of "disillusionment" with the USSR and gradual kiss-kiss to the United States.

Most Cubans are now eating only bread and papaya syrup much of the time. We do not want to see hunger any place in the world. Tools? Castro's internal radio net recently queried all public works outposts: "Are any leaves of railroad car springs or other such pieces available anywhere to make cane-cutting knives?"

An edict prohibits militia men and women from wearing their uniforms off duty because they cannot be replaced. Shoe buyers must have a special card issued by the Communist party. No civilian gasoline rationing. Just no gas. The whole country seems in the final down-slide into ruin.

Grinning like a giant frog, Castro inspected the prisoner-ransom, food-medicine shipments personally, making wonderful TV capital of this to show what he'd

obtained for "the faithful people."

Western European envoys point out that the result moves Castro closer to his prospective Titoism. Meanwhile, of course, he is using these supplies as a political weapon inside Cuba. Practically nothing is reaching the general public. The \$53 million in US-given goods, which will take five months more to deliver in full, are being parceled out to "secure" militia members and to Red reliables.

These impeccable sources say distribution is chiefly in the hands of iron-fisted Blas Roca and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, trusted members of international communism and as humane-minded as a leaping puma. The effect is to restore much of Castro's damaged authority among his own henchmen. These observers cite his final gesture: He kept the United States waiting needlessly 12 hours at the end of his blackmail deal just to remind us and the world that he is still the boss.

At no more cost to Tito than his occasional lip service, and not even much of that, we've allowed Tito to play us off against the Soviet Union for 14 long years. While pocketing \$3 billion from America's taxpayers this arrogant braggart has turned against us in every single national emergency throughout that time.

At the top hour in the Cuban crisis he sided violently and completely with Russia. Yet, within six weeks we gave Tito another \$108.3 million on the very day (December 2) he left Belgrade to hug Khrushchev at the Moscow station. It seems absolutely impossible for this charlatan to do anything to stop our aid to him.

Anybody who thinks Castro, or a Red successor in Cuba, will ultimately pass up a free ride like this simply doesn't know the Communist mind. And anybody who thinks we would say "no" has what reason to think so? For at this point we might well remember—as Castro does—that there is not a single Communist country in the entire world that has asked for aid that hasn't got it!

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UNESCO Bites UNESCO

From the Richmond News-leader

UNESCO baiting is scarcely fun any more because it's so easy. A conservative glance shows that the UN's Educational, Social and Cultural Organization is engaged in a wild spending and expansion race. UNESCO proliferates pointless meetings and conferences. UNESCO is a soft touch for projects that might better be privately supported. UNESCO is a propaganda machine. UNESCO is, well, to put it mildly, irresponsible. After all this baiting, UNESCO has finally put the bite—on itself.

The chairman of the American delegation to the [recent] UNESCO parley in Paris has confirmed the amazing story. UNESCO's Director General had just demanded that the meeting approve a \$40.8 million budget for next year—a 26 per cent increase—to meet the “dizzying needs” of the underdeveloped countries. Actually, the UNESCO members had submitted projects calling for \$6 million more. Then Lucius D. Battle, U. S. Assistant Secretary of State, got up and told the group a thing or two:

(1) The proposed program calls for an average of more than one meeting each week for the next two years. Battle, in a reactionary mood, suggested “fewer meetings—each on an issue of fundamental importance.”

(2) Many of UNESCO's projects could become self-sustaining. “If the project is of real value, the states receiving the service will assume responsibility within a reasonable period,” he said.

(3) UNESCO's objectivity is not above suspicion. “UNESCO should abandon activities such as tendentious publications, and those seminars, meetings and other projects which experience has shown lead to polemics rather than to scholarly results. The elimination of such projects will result in considerable savings of manpower and money . . .”

(4) The proposal to change the voluntary program to save the Egyptian temples of the Upper Nile into a compulsory commitment is “a breach of faith” on the part of UNESCO, and it “raises serious questions as to the obligation of UNESCO toward the preservation of monuments of equal importance in other states.”

It was a speech of man-bites-dog significance. The U.S., which pays a third, was joined amicably only by Britain and—of all countries—Russia in opposing the unlimited budget. The have-not countries waited until long past the deadline to put forth their dizzying needs; most of the budget requests got only two or three days' study.

Our own remedy for UNESCO would be more drastic than Mr. Battle's; he merely proposed that the 26 per cent increase be cut to a modest 17 per cent increase. But it is nice to know that conservative criticisms of UNESCO differ not in kind, but only in degree.

What About Soviet Colonies?

From the Nashville Banner

Decolonization seems to have become one of the principal missions of the United Nations. Only recently that body voted to demand penalties against Portugal to compel it to make a start toward giving independence to Angola.

If this is General Assembly policy, why not take action against the world's one remaining imperialistic power, the Soviet Union, and demand freedom for Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and, perhaps, even Cuba?

House Rules Vote

On the opposite page is the House roll-call vote on packing the Rules Committee which was taken on January 9. With the help of at least 27 labor union, religious and liberal lobbying groups and by using various threats and promises, the New Frontier was able to bulldoze its way to victory: 235 members (207 Democrats, 28 Republicans) voted for Rules packing and 196 members (148 Republicans and 48 Democrats) voted against.

This vote made permanent the liberal-backed change from a 12 to a 15-man Rules Committee which was approved in 1961 by a narrower margin, 217 to 212. That earlier packing victory by JFK did not do him much good, however; many Administration proposals still failed to get to the House floor.

Below are some of the important categories of votes in this year's roll call, including the significant switches:

Fifty Southern Democrats, including all ten of the Georgia delegation, voted to pack the House Rules Committee:

ALABAMA: Elliott, Jones, Rains, Roberts; ARKANSAS: Harris, Mills, Trimble; FLORIDA: Bennett, Fascell, Gibbons, Pepper, Sikes; GEORGIA: Davis, Flynt, Forrester, Hagan, Landrum, Filcher, Stephens, Tuten, Vinson, Welner; LOUISIANA: Boggs, Long, Morrison, Thompson, Willis; NORTH CAROLINA: Bonner, Cooley, Henderson, Taylor; SOUTH CAROLINA: Hemphill; TENNESSEE: Bass, Evins, Fulton; TEXAS: Brooks, Gonzalez, Mahon, Patman, Poage, Pool, Purcell, Roberts, Teague, Thomas, Thompson, Thornberry, Wright, Young; VIRGINIA: Jennings.

Twenty-eight Republicans provided the Kennedy Administration's margin of victory. All but six of them are from the New England and Middle Atlantic states:

CALIFORNIA: Baldwin; CONNECTICUT: Sibal; KANSAS: Ellsworth; MAINE: Tupper; MARYLAND: Mathias; MASSACHUSETTS: Bates, Conte, Martin, Morse; MICHIGAN: Bennett, Broomfield; NEW JERSEY: Cahill, Dwyer, Glenn, Osmer, Wallhauser; NEW YORK: Fino, Grover, Halpern, Horton, Lindsay, Reid; OHIO: Ayres; PENNSYLVANIA: Corbett, McDade, Saylor; VERMONT: Stafford; WISCONSIN: O'Konski.

Four Democrats from outside the South, all but one from Border states, voted against Rules packing.

MISSOURI: Cannon, Jones; NEVADA: Baring; OKLAHOMA: Jarman.

Twelve Democrats, all Southerners, who had opposed packing in 1961, voted for it this year:

FLORIDA: Bennett, Sikes; GEORGIA: Davis, Flynt, Forrester, Hagan, Landrum, Stephens; NORTH CAROLINA: Cooley, Henderson, Taylor; SOUTH CAROLINA: Hemphill.

Six Republicans switched their votes from opposition to support:

KANSAS: Ellsworth; MAINE: Tupper; MICHIGAN: Broomfield; NEW JERSEY: Glenn; PENNSYLVANIA: Saylor; VERMONT: Stafford.

Two Republicans and four Democrats switched in the opposite direction—from pro-packing to anti-packing:

MISSOURI: Cannon (Dem.), Curtis (Rep.); NEVADA: Baring (Dem.); PENNSYLVANIA: Fulton (Rep.); TENNESSEE: Davis (Dem.); TEXAS: Casey (Dem.).

House Roll Call on Rules Packing

KEY TO SYMBOLS:

VOTED RIGHT (against the resolution - NAY)+

VOTED WRONG (for the resolution - YEA) -

Republicans in CAPITAL letters. NOT RECORDED 0

Democrats in small letters.

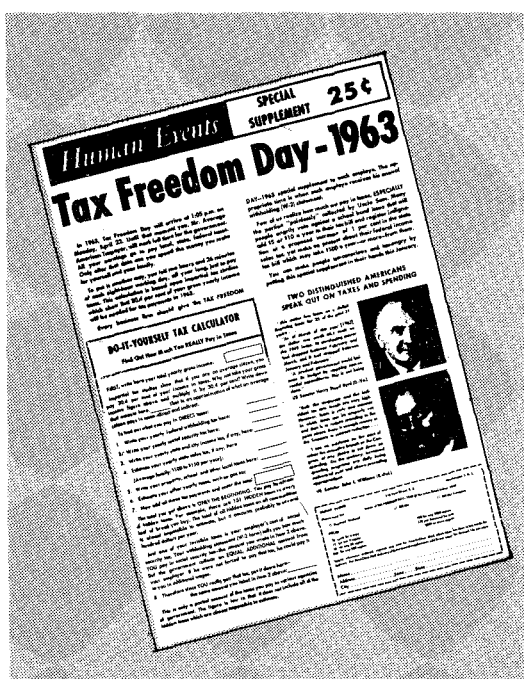
ALABAMA	Vinson	-	Boland	-	Rooney	-	Dent	-
Andrews	+ Weltnier	-	Burke	-	Rosenthal	-	Flood	-
Elliott	- HAWAII	-	Donohue	-	Ryan	-	Morgan	-
Grant	+ Gill	-	McCormack	0	NEW YORK	-	Rhodes	-
Huddleston	+ Matsunaga	-	MacDonald	-	(Rest of State)	-	Walter	-
Jones	- IDAHO	-	O'Neill	-	BARRY	+	RHODE ISLAND	-
Rains	- Harding	-	Philbin	-	BECKER	+	Fogarty	-
Roberts	- White	0	MICHIGAN	-	DEROUNIAN	+	St. Germain	-
Selden	+ ILLINOIS	-	(Detroit)	-	GOODELL	+	SOUTH CAROLINA	-
ALASKA	(Chicago)	-	Diggs	-	GROVER	-	Ashmore	+
Rivers	- COLLIER	+	Dingell	-	HORTON	-	Dorn	+
ARIZONA	DERWINSKI	+	Griffiths	-	KILBURN	+	Hemphill	-
RHODES	+ RUMSFELD	+	Lesinski	-	KING	+	McMillan	+
Senner	- Dawson	-	Nedzi	-	MILLER	+	Rivers	+
Udall	- Finnegan	-	Ryan	-	OSTERTAG	+	Watson	+
ARKANSAS	+ Kluczynski	-	MICHIGAN	+	PILLION	+	SOUTH DAKOTA	-
Gathings	- Libonati	-	(Rest of State)	-	PIRNIE	+	BERRY	+
Harris	- Murphy	-	BENNETT	-	REID	-	REIFEL	+
Mills	- O'Brien	-	BROOMFIELD	-	RIEHLMAN	+	TENNESSEE	-
Trimble	- O'Hara	-	CEDERBERG	+	ROBISON	+	BAKER	+
CALIFORNIA	+ Pucinski	-	CHAMBERLAIN	+	ST. GEORGE	+	BROCK	+
(Los Angeles)	- Rostenkowski	-	FORD	+	WHARTON	+	QUILLEN	+
BELL	+ ILLINOIS	-	GRiffin	+	WYDLER	+	Bass	-
HOSMER	+ (Rest of State)	-	HARVEY	+	Dulski	-	Davis	+
LIPSCOMB	+ ANDERSON	+	HUTCHINSON	+	O'Brien	-	Everett	+
SMITH	+ ARENDS	+	JOHANSEN	+	Pike	-	Evins	-
Brown	- FINDLEY	+	KNOX	+	Stratton	-	Fulton	-
Burkhalter	- HOFFMAN	+	MEADER	+	NORTH CAROLINA	-	Murray	0
Cameron	- McCLOREY	+	O'Hara	-	BROYHILL	+	TEXAS	-
Corman	- MCLOSKEY	+	Staebler	-	JONAS	+	ALGER	+
Doyle	- MICHEL	+	MINNESOTA	-	Bonner	+	FOREMAN	+
Hawkins	- REID	+	LANGEN	+	Cooley	+	Beckworth	+
Hollfield	- SPRINGER	+	MacGREGOR	+	Fountain	-	Brooks	-
King	- Gray	-	NELSEN	+	Henderson	-	Burleson	+
Roosevelt	- Price	-	QUIE	+	Kornegay	+	Casey	+
Roybal	- Shipley	-	Blatnik	-	Lennon	+	Dowdy	+
C. Wilson	- INDIANA	-	Fraser	-	Scott	+	Fisher	+
CALIFORNIA	+ ADAIR	+	Karth	-	Taylor	-	Gonzalez	-
(Rest of State)	- BRAY	+	Olson	-	Whitener	+	Kilgore	+
BALDWIN	- BRUCE	+	MISSISSIPPI	-	NORTH DAKOTA	-	Mahon	-
GUBSER	+ HALLECK	+	Abernethy	+	NYGAARD	+	Patman	-
MAILLIARD	+ HARVEY	+	Colmer	+	SHORT	+	Poage	-
MARTIN	+ ROUDEBUSH	+	Whitten	+	OHIO	-	Pool	-
TALCOTT	+ WILSON	+	Williams	+	ABELE	+	Purcell	-
TEAGUE	+ Brademas	+	Winstead	+	ASHBROOK	+	Roberts	-
UTT	+ Denton	-	MISSOURI	-	AYRES	-	Rogers	+
R. WILSON	+ Madden	-	CURTIS	+	BETTS	+	Teague	-
YOUNGER	+ Roush	-	HALL	+	F. BOLTON	+	Thomas	-
Cohelan	- IOWA	-	Bolling	+	O. BOLTON	+	Thompson	-
Edwards	- BROMWELL	+	Cannon	+	BOW	+	Thornberry	-
Hagen	- GROSS	+	Hull	-	BROWN	+	Wright	-
Hanna	- HOEVEN	+	Ichord	-	CLANCY	+	Young	-
Johnson	- JENSEN	+	Jones	+	DEVINE	+	UTAH	-
Leggett	- KYL	+	Karsten	-	HARSHA	+	BURTON	+
McFall	- SCHWENGEL	+	Randall	-	LATTA	+	LLOYD	+
Miller	- Smith	-	Sullivan	-	McCULLOCH	+	VERMONT	-
Moss	- KANSAS	-	MONTANA	-	MINSHALL	+	STAFFORD	-
Shelley	- AVERY	+	BATTIN	+	MOSHER	+	VIRGINIA	-
Sheppard	- DOLE	+	Olsen	-	RICH	+	BROYHILL	+
Sisk	- ELLSWORTH	-	NEBRASKA	-	SCHENCK	+	POFF	+
Van Deerlin	- SHRIVER	+	BEERMANN	+	TAFT	+	Abbitt	+
COLORADO	- SKUBITZ	+	CUNNINGHAM	+	Ashley	-	Downing	+
BROTZMAN	+ KENTUCKY	+	MARTIN	+	Feighan	-	Gary	+
CHENOWETH	+ SILER	+	NEVADA	-	Hays	-	Hardy	+
Aspinall	- SNYDER	+	Baring	+	Kirwan	-	Jennings	+
Rogers	- Chelf	-	NEW HAMPSHIRE	+	Secrest	-	Marsh	+
CONNECTICUT	- Natcher	-	CLEVELAND	+	Vanik	-	Smith	+
SIBAL	- Perkins	-	WYMAN	+	OKLAHOMA	-	Tuck	+
Daddario	- Stubblefield	-	NEW JERSEY	-	BELCHER	+	WASHINGTON	-
Gaiamo	- Watts	-	AUCHINCLOSS	+	Albert	-	HORAN	+
Grabowski	- LOUISIANA	-	CAHILL	-	Edmondson	-	MAY	+
Monagan	- Boggs	-	DWYER	-	Jarman	-	PELLY	+
St. Onge	- Hebert	+	FRELINGHUYSEN	+	Steed	-	STINSON	+
DELAWARE	- Long	-	GLENN	-	Wickersham	-	TOLLEFSON	+
McDowell	- Morrison	-	OSMERS	-	OREGON	-	WESTLAND	+
FLORIDA	+ Passman	+	WALLHAUSER	-	NORBLAD	+	Hansen	-
CRAMER	+ Thompson	+	WIDNALL	+	Duncan	-	WEST VIRGINIA	-
GURNEY	+ Waggonner	+	Daniels	-	Green	-	MOORE	+
Bennett	- Willis	-	Gallagher	-	Ullman	-	Hechler	+
Fascell	- MAINE	-	Joelson	-	PENNSYLVANIA	-	Kee	-
Fuqua	+ MCINTIRE	+	Minish	-	(Philadelphia)	-	Slack	-
Gibbons	- TUPPER	-	Patten	-	Barrett	-	Staggers	-
Haley	+ MARYLAND	+	Rodino	-	Byrne	-	WISCONSIN	-
Herlong	+ MATHIAS	-	Thompson	-	Green	-	BYRNES	+
Matthews	+ MORTON	+	NEW MEXICO	-	Nix	-	LAIRD	+
Pepper	- Fallon	-	Montoya	-	Toll	-	O'KONSKI	+
Rogers	+ Friedel	+	Morris	-	PENNSYLVANIA	-	SCHADEBERG	+
Sikes	- Garmatz	-	NEW YORK	-	(Pittsburgh)	-	THOMSON	+
GEORGIA	- Lankford	-	(New York City)	-	CORBETT	-	VAN PELT	+
Davis	- Long	-	FINO	-	FULTON	+	Johnson	-
Flynt	- Sickles	-	HALPERN	-	Holland	-	Kastenmeier	-
Forrester	- MASSACHUSETTS	-	LINDSAY	-	Moorhead	-	Reuss	-
Hagan	- BATES	-	Addabbo	-	PENNSYLVANIA	-	Zablocki	-
Landrum	- CONTE	-	Buckley	-	(Rest of State)	-	WYOMING	-
Filcher	- KEITH	+	Carey	-	CURTIN	+	HARRISON	+
Stephens	- MARTIN	-	Celler	-	DAGUE	+		
Tuten	- MORSE	-	Delaney	-	GAVIN	+		
			Farbstein	-	GOODLING	+		
			Gilbert	-	KUNKEL	+		
			Healey	-	McDADE	-		
			Kelly	-	MILLIKEN	+		
			Keogh	-	SAYLOR	-		
			Multer	-	SCHNEEBELI	+		
			Murphy	-	SCHWEIKER	+		
			Powell	-	WEAVER	+		
					WHALLEY	+		
					Clark	-		

There is one vacancy in the House: California's 1st District will be holding a special election January 22 to fill the seat of the late Clem Miller (D.).

Tax Freedom Day - 1963

In 1963 Tax Freedom Day will arrive at 1:05 p.m. on Monday, April 22. Until that moment, you will work full time for the government. All your earnings go to pay local, state and Federal taxes. Only after that can you spend the money you make for yourself and your family.

1963		APRIL					1963
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	Full Moon 8	Last Quat. 16	New Moon 23	First Quat. 30	



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